

# The Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 26

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

Published Every Evening Except Sunday, at \$7 a Year.

NUMBER 175

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Tuesday, Nov. 7th.

### CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

For Congress—First District—

CHARLES C. WILLIAMS, of Rock.

### SENATORIAL TICKET.

For State Senator—Third District—

S. L. LORA, of Fulton.

### ASSEMBLY TICKET.

For Assembly—Third District—

JOHN CONLEY, of Clinton.

### COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff—

R. B. HARPER, of Spring Valley.

For Register of Deeds—

CHARLES L. VALENTINE, of Janesville.

For Clerk of the Court—

A. W. BALDWIN, of Milton.

For County Treasurer—

WILLIS MILES, of Janesville.

For County Clerk—

SYLVESTER MORGAN, of Lima.

For District Attorney—

JOHN W. SAGE, of Janesville.

For County Surveyor—

EDWARD RUCKER, of Harmony.

For Coroner—

R. L. COLVIN, of Janesville.

### WILLIAMS' APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. Charles C. Williams will address Republican meetings as follows:

Whitewater, Saturday, Oct. 7th.

Fort Atkinson, Thursday, Oct. 12.

Palmyra, Friday, Oct. 13.

Old Milton, Saturday, Oct. 14.

Clinton Junction, Monday, Oct. 16.

Mr. Blaine has given \$50 to the Ben

Hill monument fund. Blaine is a generous

man. He has already forgotten the

time when he hurled his "shining lance"

at Hill in the House and put the whole

Democratic side of that body under his

feet.

The Democrats in the Third district

are mad to think that Keyes and Hazen-

ton will withdraw, and that a Republican

will be nominated who will be elected.

After the Monroe Convention the Demo-

crats thought they had a good thing, but

now their hopes have been turned into

despair.

The people of Wisconsin will be sad-

dened by the death of the Hon. Robert

H. Baker, which took place at his home

in Racine on the 4th instant. For some

time Mr. Baker had been in feeble

health. By close application to business

he much relaxed his physical strength,

and within the past two or three years

his disease was of a consumptive

character. He had a firm belief,

however, that he would regain

his health, and did not give up hope till

the end. He was a remarkable young

man. By his own industry and fact, he

became one of the proprietors of the J. L.

Case manufacturing establishment, and

before he had attained middle age, he

had amassed a fortune. He was elected to

the Wisconsin State Senate from Racine

county, in 1872, was the unsuccessful

candidate for lieutenant governor on the

Republican ticket in 1873, was elected

mayor of Racine in 1874, and was re-elected

to the State Senate in

1876. In 1878 he was made

chairman of the Republican State Central

Committee, and made one of the

most efficient officers ever called to that

position in this State. In 1880 President

Hayes appointed him one of the govern-

ment directors of the Union Pacific rail-

way, he held that position when he died.

In all things he was a most worthy man,

and his death, which took place out of

## Why Novelists Prefer England.

The hard experience of American authors makes the task of writing books for the enlightenment or pleasure of the reading public on this side of the Atlantic so uninviting that the wonder is, not that we do not have a large class of writers, but that any one thinks it worth his while to devote time and attention to this work. An American novelist commonly depends for his profit on the sum he receives for the sale of his story to the publishers of one or another of the widely circulated monthly periodicals. What they pay him is a matter of trade, and the price given must vary very greatly, though as an average it may be said that \$1,500 for a story running through from eight to twelve numbers would be a tolerably high rate of remuneration. After the work has appeared in the market, it is the custom to republish it in book form, the author receiving a commission on the sales. If from these he nets \$500, he may consider himself exceptionally fortunate. Assuming that an author writes two novels in a year, and if the work is faithfully and carefully performed, this is about all that he can expect to do, his income will not be over \$1,000 per annum, a small return when the talent required for the service is taken into account. Novel writing is, however, a money-making employment when compared with the returns received for some other forms of literary work. For example, it was not until his fourth book had been published that Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson received a penny in return for the literary work he had done, and the sum total he has received during his life-time would doubtless represent but a very modest amount. Mr. James Russell Lowell was compelled to publish his first book of poems at his own expense, and at the end of a year, in making up the publishers' accounts, it was found that only forty-five copies of it had been sold. In this instance it would be unnecessary to say whether it was Mr. Lowell or the American public that was at fault. As a contrast to the foregoing it may be said that according to common report Mr. William Black was of late years received from 25,000 to 30,000 for each novel that he has written. From this one reason, may be drawn why Henry James, Julian Hawthorne, and other American novelists prefer to make their home in England.—New York Times.

## 3,500,000 Seals Robbed of Their Fur to Make Sackes.

The Providence Journal has looked into the statistics of the seal trade and presents the following interesting points relating to it: A seal skin sacking costs fifty per cent more than it did five years ago. Seal skins have not been worn more than fifteen or eighteen years. Fashion and the discovery of new methods of preparing and dyeing, or first the latter and second the former, brought them into use. The seal fur, as seen here, is the inner coat. When on the back of the seal this fine fur is hid by coarse hides, which are removed by a process of paring down the under side of the skin. The color of the fur is known to seamen as artificial. If the government had not taken measures to protect the seal near weathers of seal sacking would be few in a short time. The Seal-land seals were once numerous, but have been exterminated. The Newfoundland seal is in the market, but is inferior to the seal of Alaska. The islands of the Behring Sea are the only ones in the world where seal catching has great commercial importance.

From 1751 to 1870 the scientific world knew nothing in regard to the history of the seal. The Smithsonian Institution did not possess a perfect skin and skeleton of the seal, although thousands of men and millions of dollars have been employed in capturing, dressing and selling fur seal skins for the last hundred years. The vast breeding grounds bordering on the Arctic have been entirely depopulated. Between the years 1797 and 1821 2,352,374 seal skins were taken in the Pribilof Islands; between 1821 and 1861, 2,502,502 skins; and from 1861 to 1871, 372,000 skins. In the year 1868 the number of skins taken was 542,000. In 1870 only 9,965 were captured. During the last ten years the catch has been a little less than 100,000 per year. The whole number taken between 1796 and 1880 was 3,551,051 skins. The seal catching is done in June and July. After that time the fur begins to "shed" and is worthless. The natives are paid forty cents a skin for their labor.

Bacon and Jones—"The State would be better off if every Chinaman was kicked out of it to-morrow." His married friend—"Where would you get your washing done then?" Bachelor Jones—"At home." Chorus by six eligible young ladies who happened to overhear Jones and his friend talking—"The Chinese must go!"

Anger? Are you a dyspeptic? Have you indigestion? Does your food trouble you? Does sleep fail to refresh you? Is your appetite and energy gone? ZOPESA (from Brazil) will cure you, tone you up, and invigorate your whole system. It is a gentle purgative, acts as a wonder upon, and gives strength and energy to the digestive apparatus. It is strongly and deliciously flavored, and carries off all surplus bile, tones the liver, gives sound digestion and speedily health to the dyspeptic and Bilious. Try a 10 cent sample at least of Prentice & Evenson.

Wedding Pipes. The city of Gondra, so famed for the old stained glass in the cathedral, and more generally associated with the manufacture of Dutch pipes, is about fifteen miles from Rotterdam. Among the variety of pipes made there is one called the wedding pipe; it is three feet three inches long in the stem; the bowl is decorated with coats-of-arms. The Dutch make festivals of the copper wedding, the silver wedding, and the golden wedding. On the occasion of the copper wedding the stem of the pipe is ornamented with copper leaves twining all the way up the stem, and at each successive festival the leaves are renewed according to the date of the commemoration, which seldom passes the golden. In Amsterdam I once saw a diamond-leaved pipe which had been prepared for a seventy-fifth wedding.—Good Words.

## The Mirage.

Swedenborg saw in a vision a great fire in Stockholm, a hundred miles distant, and a Georgia farmer the other day professes to have seen a mirage of a fire in Atlanta upon the clouds. He was astonished at a bright red glare that

seemed to shine out and "light up" everything around, and, on looking up, he saw a terrible sight in the sky—a large red spot, in the middle of which he saw buildings on fire and men rushing to and fro. He says he plainly saw streets crossing each other and railroads and trains of cars, but all appeared upside down.

## From Enchirion.

Geo. Dodge, Sir, a well-known citizen of Enchirion, writes that one of his men (Sam Lewis) whilst working in the woods so severely sprained his ankle that he could scarcely get home, but after one or two applications of Thomas' Electric Oil, he was able to go to work next day. For sale by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

Look sharp when your skin breaks out in pimples, and use GREEN'S SULPHUR SOAP! HIRSH'S Hair Dye, black or brown 50 cents.

## Facts About New Mexico.

The greatest length of the Territory, from north to south, is 300 miles, and its greatest breadth, from east to west, 341 miles; its area is 121,201 square miles, or 77,568,640 acres. There is great diversity of climate, owing to differences in latitude and altitude between different portions of the country. In the lower plateau the summer days are warm but not debilitating, the nights are always cool and bracing; the climate throughout the Territory is so mild and equable, combining dryness with purity, that many persons afflicted with pulmonary and other diseases of a similar nature have tested it with marked benefit and frequently permanent cure. It is estimated that there are in the Territory from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 acres of arable land, or at least that much can be brought under successful cultivation when a judicious system of irrigating canals and reservoirs shall have been constructed. At present more than three-fourths of all the grain of the Territory run to waste. The soil of the valleys throughout New Mexico is a rich, sandy loam, light and porous and of surprising fertility. Corn, wheat, oats, and barley grow well in all parts, the first named being a staple product. The cereals do best in the northern districts and elevated plateaus; corn, vegetables, and all kinds of fruits do best in the valleys; the Valley of the Rio Grande Del Norte is admirably adapted to grape culture; and grapes do well on the lower valley of the Pecos, and in many other parts of the Territory. Cabbage grows finely, also onions and Irish potatoes are grown in the northern districts, where they yield abundantly; sweet potatoes are raised in the Mesilla Valley and at Fort Stanton, on the Rio Grande and Ruidoso, in Lincoln County; beets, radishes, turnips, parsnips, and carrots grow well anywhere; lemons, pears, and tobacco are also grown successfully; peaches, pears, and apricots do well from Benicillo down, as far as the Pecos, from Anton Chico down; melons of all kinds grow to large proportions and of the most delicious flavor. The most valuable timber is pine, which is confined chiefly to the mountain districts and the high rolling lands. Pitch, yellow and spruce varieties, grow to a large size and make excellent timber; cottonwood, walnut, locust, box-slder, and sugar-tree are found along the streams and cañons of the mountains; also live oak of small size, and a peculiar species of cedar, called in the Territory "juniper;" the oak pine, or piñon, is also abundant, and furnishes good charcoal and firewood. The population of New Mexico has doubled in thirty years. At the time the United States acquired the country the native population was about three-fourths Mexican, or Hispano-Americans, and one-fourth Pueblo and other Indians, with a very few Germans, French and Americans. To these original elements have been added a considerable number of Irish, Germans, Belgians, French, Spanish and Americans. There are twelve counties. Santa Fe has about 5,000 inhabitants, Albuquerque about 3,000, Las Vegas, Mesilla, and Silver City from 3,000 to 4,000 each, and eight or nine growing towns with 1,000 or more inhabitants. Education is in an indifferent condition. According to the most recent reports there are about 500 schools, organized by the Roman Catholics, and some twelve or fifteen organizations of other denominations.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## The Myth of the Phoenix.

The phoenix was a fabulous bird that was said to live in Arabia, and of which Herodotus gives the following account in that part of his work which treats on Egypt: "The phoenix is another sacred bird, which I have never seen except in Egypt. He rarely appears in Egypt; only once in 500 years, immediately after the death of his father, as the Egyptians affirm. If the painters describe him truly, his feathers represent a mixture of crimson and gold; and he resembles the eagle in outline and size. They affirm that he contrives the following thing, which to me is not credible. They say that he comes from Arabia, and bringing his father inclosed in myrrh, buries him in the Temple of the Sun, and that he brings him in the following manner: First, he molds a great quantity of myrrh into the shape of an egg, as he is well able to carry; and, after having tried the weight, he hollows out the egg, and puts his parent into it, and steps up with some more myrrh the hole through which he had introduced the body, so that the weight is the same as before; he then carries the whole mass to the Temple of the Sun in Egypt. Such is the account they give of the phoenix. If the popular version is that, on arriving at the age of 500 years, the phoenix built a funeral pile, of wood and aromatic gums, and lighting it by the fanning of his wings, was consumed to ashes, out of which arose a new phoenix.

ZOPESA.—Zopesa was introduced in America two years ago. Large quantities have been used for Dyspepsia, and as a purgative for the liver, and the manufacturers have yet to see a single case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness, when Zopesa was used as directed; in which it was not more than satisfactory. Many write that it is a wonderful remedy. We can show where as high as 40 pounds were gained by its use in breaking up chronic Biliousness and Dyspepsia. Its effects increase very fast, and who use as directed are surprised and gratified. Ask Prentice & Evenson.

True best and cheapest Car Starter is sold by Borden, Seleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Lappin's Music Hall.

Two Nights Only

Wednesday & Thursday Evenings

October 4th and 5th.

Twenty Successful Season of the World Renowned

### HYERS SISTERS!

Assisted by the Eminent Comedian and Musical Wonder,

DICK ALLEN!

AND THE ONLY

### Colored Opera Company

IN THE WORLD, IN

### TWO GRAND CONCERTS

Change of Programme Nightly.

POPULAR PRICES—25, 50, and 75 cents.

Reserved seats 50 cents; now on sale at KING'S BOOKSTORE.

### MYERS' OPERA HOUSE

G. E. MOSELEY, MANAGER.

### FAIR WEEK!

### Herbert's

### Grand CONSTELLATION.

Supporting the Double Attraction.

### J. W. BURTON

AND

### MILLIE WILLARD.

### FINEST COMPANY TRAVELLING!

FRIDAY EVENING will be presented

### ROOMS TO RENT!

A grand street procession every afternoon by Herbert's Constellation, under the leadership of Jessie W. Nix. Balaioy serenade every evening at a quarter past seven.

RESERVED SEATS AT

PRENTICE & EVENSON'S

### BROOM

### BRIGADES!

GRAND

### Military Contest.

—AT—

### Guards' Armory.

Friday Evening, October 6th, '82.

ADMISSION 25c. CHILDREN 10c.

There will be

### A Dance After the Drill!

Music by Anderson's Band. Tickets 50c.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed for in the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office for the week ending October 6, 1882.

### LADIES.

Brown, Miss Emma

Barlow, Miss Kittie

Dyer, Mrs. C. M.

Evans, Mrs. Mary

Griffin, Miss Kittie

Hoffman, Mrs. Maggie

Harvey, Miss Kittie

Henke, Christine

Hill, Miss Mary

Johnson, Mrs. Maria

Jackson, Mrs. Jas. E.

Jackson, Mrs. J. G.

Krueger, Mrs. W. M.

Morgan, Mrs. John

Morris, Mrs. Lavinia

Nickerson, Mrs. John

Palmer, Mrs. D. Gibbs

Robertson, Mrs. E. M.

Snow, Mrs. Emma

Thompson, Miss Abigail

Wood, Miss Mary

### GENTLEMEN.

Bradley, Patrick

Donner, Dr. Ed. M.

Box 17.

Bradford, Rev. E.

Brennan, James

Bunker, Charles

Callan, G. J.

Collins, Wm.

Curran, John

Davis, J. A.

Douglas, Howard

Evans, John W.

Fife, F. J.

Hagen, Hansen

Kessler, Henry

Lochman, Herman

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised," naming the date.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## RICH & SILBER

CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION,

DURING THIS WEEK,

To their Grand Stock of

FUR-LINED SEAL AND FLUSH

CIRCULARS, DOLMANS!

AND

CLOAKS

NOW OPEN.

### CIRCULARS

Of Armure, Rhadame, Soetienne Cord, Or-

gans and Suits, lined with Hammar, Aus-

trian and Siberian Squirrel, and Quilted

Suits at \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, up to \$75.

sent Cloaks and Dolmans.

All sizes, from 34 inches to 44 chest, all

lengths, from 35 to 54 inches, at \$12, \$15,

\$17, \$20, \$22, up to \$50 apiece.

The Latest Styles, lined with Silk, Satin,

Plush and other stylish materials, at \$20,

\$25, \$30, \$40, \$45, and upwards.

Cloak or Suits Dolmans.

Every conceivable style and quality, most

all of our own manufacture, and at prices

that will speak for themselves. In

children's cloaks.

Our variety, style and prices will be found

unusually.

The stock is now complete in every detail,

and the opportunity for making early selections

is especially favorable.

RICH & SILBER,

418, 415 and 417 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Mocha Coffee Mocha.

I have just received from New York some very

fine Arabian Mocha, Green and Roasted, also

extra choice O. G. Java and Prime Rio, Green

and Roasted. J. A. DENNISTON.

### Tropical Fruits!







**WANTED**  
**FOR**  
 Accounts with Rock Co.,  
 AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,



# THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern.  
Trains at Janesville Station.

Going North.	Depart.	Coming South.	Arrive.
Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.	Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.
For Deloit via Dodgeville.....	8:40 P. M.	For Deloit via Dodgeville.....	8:40 P. M.
For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.	For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.
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Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.	Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.
For Deloit via Dodgeville.....	8:40 P. M.	For Deloit via Dodgeville.....	8:40 P. M.
For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.	For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.
For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.	For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.
For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.	For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.

Chicago & Northwestern.  
Trains at Janesville Station.

Going North.	Depart.	Coming South.	Arrive.
Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.	Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.
For Deloit via Dodgeville.....	8:40 P. M.	For Deloit via Dodgeville.....	8:40 P. M.
For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.	For Chicago and Rockford.....	1:40 P. M.
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Dr. Loring commenced his remarks by saying that he had undertaken an extended trip through the Northwestern States, in response to many invitations he had to visit the agricultural exhibitions this year, in order that he might learn by actual investigation, as far as possible, the character of the great agricultural wealth of those sections of the country; and in order also that he might satisfy those who are engaged in agriculture there, that the Department of Agriculture, now under his charge, was desirous of encouraging all the best methods of farming, and of developing, in every way possible, the great industry for which the Department had been established. The journey had been one of great interest to him. He had had an opportunity to see agriculture as a prevailing and overshadowing industry of the people. He had learned of the vast extent of the industry, and of the large devoted almost entirely to this great pursuit. The fair itself had given him a fine opportunity to witness the products of agricultural labor in the various sections, and he had always felt like congratulating the farmers upon their success in the cultivation of the great agricultural staples of the cereal crops, and upon the vast improvement and growth of the animal industry upon which so much of their prosperity depends. The increasing care and attention to farming were manifest all over this section of the country. The cultivation and care of corn, and of the small grain entitled those engaged in it to great credit, and the vast amount of money expended in introducing the best blood of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, indicated a determination to develop to the highest extent all those branches of industry. Of the result of all this it was unnecessary for him to speak. The growth of the industry, as he had stated, on various occasions, was enormous, and could not be excelled by the growth of any other industry in any part of the United States.

The rapidity of this growth was astonishing. Hardly a state which he had visited was over fifty years old, and many of them much less, and yet in this short space of time, all the arts of life, all the work of education, all the development of intelligence, wealth, and comfort, and world with any one of the older states of this country.

The State of Wisconsin, which is the last he will have the pleasure of visiting this season, is entitled to special consideration. Not yet forty years old it has risen rapidly into the rank of the controlling states of the republic. Entering the Union in 1848, with a population of but little more than 150,000, it has gone on developing all those institutions of industry and learning, and now it presents a strong powerful, cultivated and wealthy commonwealth. Half a century ago, it was really an untrodden wilderness; now it is filled with flourishing towns, cultivated fields, schools, colleges, churches, and with a diversified enterprise which is the foundation of great public and private prosperity. The population now exceeds 1,000,000, and a half millions. In agricultural enterprise it stands among the foremost states of the Union, ready always to extend the cultivation of a profitable crop, and at the same time ready to accommodate itself to those changes which naturally take place in agricultural products as the conditions of the soil change under long continued cultivation. In 1880 the wheat crop of the State was 15,000,000 bushels, and while this was 6,000,000 bushels less than it was in 1873.

The other grain crops have increased in larger proportions, indicating the determination of the farmers to devote themselves to those crops which grow most easily, and most profitably.

The corn crop, for instance, increased from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels; oats increased from 27,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels; barley from about 3,000,000 bushels to nearly 5,000,000 bushels; and potatoes from 4,000,000 bushels to nearly 6,000,000 bushels. The tobacco crop in 1873, as near as can be ascertained, covered about 7,000 acres, and in 1881, this crop had extended over nearly 12,000 acres. The number of cattle has increased here with great rapidity, the number of head being in 1881, 92,000, of which 400,000 are milk cows valued at \$3,772,000. The number of horses is 349,715, valued at \$15,000,000. The number of sheep is 1,200,000, valued at \$2,147,000, and the number of hogs is 632,000, valued at \$1,800,000. Of the quality of these animals it is unnecessary to speak. Their representation on the fair grounds here are of the finest description. Of the fine wool sheep, the display is valuable and extraordinary, and of the long and middle wools, the exhibit is highly commendable. The heavy draft horses, now becoming so fashionable, at the west, are represented here by some of the finest specimens in

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